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way holder has failed to comply with a provision of the Act or any other applicable law, a provision of these or other applicable regulations, or a condition of a permit or right-of-way grant.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) may cancel a pipeline permit or right-of-way grant in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 1334(a)(2). A right-of-way grant may be forfeited in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 1334(e).

[53 FR 10690, Apr. 1, 1988. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 29479, 29486, May 29, 1998; 63 FR 34597, June 25, 1998; 63 FR 43880, Aug. 17, 1998]

§ 250.1001 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart shall have the meanings given below:

DOI pipeline refers to a pipeline extending upstream from a point on the OCS where operating responsibility transfers from a producing operator to a transporting operator.

Lease term pipelines are those pipelines owned and operated by a lessee or operator and are wholly contained within the boundaries of a single lease, unitized leases, or contiguous (not cornering) leases of that lessee or operator.

Pipelines are the piping, risers, and appurtenances installed for the purpose of transporting oil, gas, sulphur, and produced water. (Piping confined to a production platform or structure is covered in Subpart H, Production Safety Systems, and is excluded from this subpart.)

Right-of-way pipelines are those pipelines which—

(a) Are contained within the boundaries of a single lease or group unitized leases but are not owned and operated by the lessee or operator of that lease or unit,

(b) Are contained within the boundaries of contiguous (not cornering) leases which do not have a common lessee or operator,

(c) Are contained within the boundaries of contiguous (not cornering) leases which have a common lessee or operator but are not owned and operated by that common lessee or operator, or

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(d) Cross any portion of an unleased block(s).

[53 FR 10690, Apr. 1, 1998. Redesignated at 63 FR 29479, May 29, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 43881, Aug. 17, 1998]

§ 250.1002 Design requirements for DOI pipelines.

(a) The internal design pressure for steel pipe shall be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$P = \frac{2(S)(t)}{D} \times (F)(E)(T)$$

For limitations see section 841.121 of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) B31.8 where—

P=Internal design pressure in pounds per square inch (psi).

S=Specified minimum yield strength, in psi, stipulated in the specification under which the pipe was purchased from the manufacturer or determined in accordance with section 811.253(h) of ANSI B31.8.

D=Nominal outside diameter of pipe, in inches.

t=Nominal wall thickness, in inches.

F=Construction design factor of 0.72 for the submerged component and 0.60 for the riser component.

E=Longitudinal joint factor obtained from Table 841.1B of ANSI B31.8. (See also section 811.253(d)).

T=Temperature derating factor obtained from Table 841.1C of ANSI B31.8.

(b)(1) Pipeline valves shall meet the minimum design requirements of American Petroleum Institute (API) Spec 6A, API Spec 6D, or the equivalent. A valve may not be used under operating conditions that exceed the applicable pressure-temperature ratings contained in those standards.

(2) Pipeline flanges and flange accessories shall meet the minimum design requirements of ANSI B16.5, API Spec 6A, or the equivalent. Each flange assembly must be able to withstand the maximum pressure at which the pipeline is to be operated and to maintain its physical and chemical properties at any temperature to which it is anticipated that it might be subjected in service.

(3) Pipeline fittings shall have pressure-temperature ratings based on stresses for pipe of the same or equivalent material. The actual bursting